NATURAL RESOURCES



Fall 1999

a Study and Inventory

Chatham Township Environmental Commission

TOWNSHIP OF CHATHAM

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
	Foreword	1
	Executive Summary	2
	Introduction	3
Chapter 1	Brief History	4
Chapter 2	Geology	6
Chapter 3	Hydrology	13
Chapter 4	Climate	23
Chapter 5	Soils	27
Chapter 6	Vegetation	33
Chapter 7	Wildlife	35
Chapter 8	Open Space	36
Chapter 9	Regional Relationships and Recommendations	38
Chapter 10	An Inventory of Undeveloped Land	41
Appendix A	Trees, Shrubs, and Plants	74
Appendix B	Mammals	75
Appendix C	Reptiles, Amphibians, and Fishes	76
Appendix D	Birds	77
Appendix E	Open Space Listing-Class 1 Properties (Lots with No Dwelling)	79
Appendix F	Open Space Listing Subdividable (Lots with Dwelling)	84
Appendix G	Glossary	86

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1	Chatham Township Population	3
Figure 2	Chatham Township Land Use by Percentage	3
Figure 3	Physiographic Map of New Jersey	
Figure 4	Geologic Cross-section	7
Figure 5	Geologic Map of Northern New Jersey	8
Figure 6	Geologic Map of Chatham Township	9
Figure 7	Buried Valleys1	10
Figure 8	Recharge Area, Buried Valley Aquifer	11
Figure 9	Hydrologic Cycle	13
Figure 10	Evapotranspiration Chart	19
Figure 11	Subwatersheds Tributary to the Great Swamp2	20
Figure 12	Soil Texture Triangle	
Figure 13	Soil Horizon Structure	29
Figure 14	Temperatures by Vegetation Cover	33
Figure 15	Chatham Township Land Use by Acreage	36
Figure 16	Upper Passaic River Watershed	39
Figure 17	Principal Region: North of Ridge	42
Figure 18	Principal Region: South of Ridge 5	50
Figure 19	Principal Region: Moraine	56
Figure 20	Principal Region: Loantaka	30
	LIST OF MAPS	
Site 1	The Ridge and Shale Pit (Esternay)	44
Site 2	The Passaic River	48
Site 3	The Orchard5	51
Site 4	Mountainview	54
Site 5	Southern Boulevard (Geoffrey Court)	
Site 6	Averett (Chatham Glen)	
Site 7	Dodge (Giralda Farms)6	
Site 8	Loantaka	
Site 9	Hickory	
Site 10	Delta71, 7	72
	Fold-Out Maps	37
Map 1	Hydric Soil Groups	
Map 2	Soils	
Мар 3	Streams and Freshwater Wetlands	
Map 4	Open Space	
Map 5	Great Swamp Watershed	
Map 6	Chatham Township and the Great Swamp Watershed	

FOREWORD

This Natural Resources Inventory updates and enhances the original 1974 Chatham Township Natural Resources Inventory. The Inventory describes the environmental factors of Chatham Township and its environs, an inventory of the undeveloped land of the Township, and the methodology and sources of information employed in the course of assembling the inventory.

This Inventory contains information to aid the Planning Board in its Master Plan review function. It is intended to aid both the Planning Board and Board of Adjustment with their development review functions. Its information will aid applicants to the Planning Board and Board of Adjustment as they complete stormwater plans, grading plans, or environmental impact statements for their development applications.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Geology

Chatham Township's geological history is a critical factor in shaping its land area. The Wisconsin glacier receded from the area approximately 15,000 years ago. It left behind glacial Lake Passaic, part of which evolved into the Great Swamp among other Passaic River wetlands. The glacier was responsible for creating valley aquifer systems, areas of which include Chatham Township. In the mid-1980's, the Environmental Protection Agency designated the Buried Valley Aquifer in northern New Jersey as a sole source aquifer because it supplied water to over half a million people in thirty-one municipalities. Chatham Township is one of these towns.

Recent research by the New Jersey Geologic Society also identifies an important aquifer recharge area running across the northerly part of the town, roughly, between Shunpike and Southern Boulevard and westward along Shunpike and Woodland Roads. This recharge zone supplies the Chatham Valley aquifer.

Water

Chatham Township is water resource rich with a little under one third of its land area dominated by the Great Swamp. Because of concerns regarding negative impacts to the swamp from increasing development and expanded sewer facilities, in 1989 the Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection issued an administrative order establishing the Great Swamp Watershed Advisory Committee (GSWAC). The committee was created to study and make recommendations regarding the Great Swamp. One of the studies was a hydrologic budget, completed by hydrologic consultants. The results of the study indicate increased volumes of stormwater runoff flow into the swamp, but not necessarily through it. Increased annual volumes of surface runoff from land use changes between 1963 and 2000 were seen to be mostly the result of decreased evapotranspiration and, to a lesser degree, decreased groundwater recharge. Should this continue, flooding in and around the Great Swamp may increase. The importance of evapotranspiration in the water budget strongly suggests that retention of shade trees is extremely important in controlling stormwater runoff.

Another study in 1997 on stormwater runoff establishes that developed areas in the watershed are creating much higher than expected stormwater runoff volumes. The conclusion was that the extensively disturbed soils in the 1/2 acre density residential area studied were responsible.

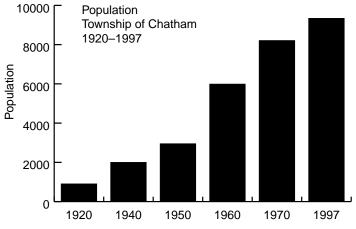
Open Space

Chatham Township's privately owned open space dropped from 1,915 acres in 1978 to 1,260 acres in 1997 (a 34% decrease) according to data from the Township planning consultant. Since the original Natural Resource Inventory was published in 1974, Chatham Township has sustained substantial losses in three of the ten inventoried sites. One area called "the Orchard" (Long Hill above Meyersville Road) now has 3 new streets: Tree Top Lane, Molino Drive and Jodi Lane. The second, called "Southern Boulevard", has a new road and the stream crossing under Southern Boulevard near Jay Road has been partially contained in a large pipe. The third area, the "Averett Site," south of river Road, now supports 900 townhouses, tennis courts, swimming pools, and a small sewage treatment plant. Its natural streams are now drainage ways and the pond that used to be in a wooded setting is now a detention facility.

INTRODUCTION

Chatham Township is located in Morris County, New Jersey, which lies in the north-central part of the State. It is primarily a residential community with a small amount of commerce and no industry. Railroad and road connections provide access to Morristown, Summit, Murray Hill, Newark, and New York.

Since 1920, the Township's population has increased from 736 people to approximately 9831 in 1997 (Figure 1). Most of that growth occurred in the 1950's and created the need for wastewater facilities for the increased population.



Source: 1920 to 1970 - U.S. Census; 1997 - Morris County Planning Board

Figure 1—Chatham Township Population

Development in Chatham Township is concentrated in the eastern portion of the Township and along the slopes of Long Hill. A significant portion of the Township is owned by the U.S. Government's Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge or by the Morris County Park Commission (Figure 2). Chatham Township is located in an area of considerable geologic and topographic diversity. The configuration of the land, composition of the soils, movement of water, and the amount and types of vegetative cover shape how the Township has developed and will continue to develop in the future.

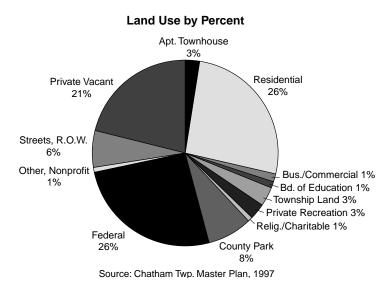


Figure 2 — Chatham Land Use by Percentage